

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, January 27, '55.

General Agent for the Herald of Freedom.
H. A. BELLING, Esq., is our authorized General Agent for the Herald of Freedom, and all his contracts pertaining to the paper will be binding on the firm. Letters addressed to us at Buffalo, N. Y., will be promptly attended to by him. Emigrating parties and individuals, en route for Kansas, passing through Buffalo, are requested to give him a call at his office, No. 20 Niagara Temporary House.

The Professional Squatter.

It is a well known fact, that a class of men exist in the western country, to whom the above title may be justly applied. They form a distinct class in the community, and pursue a particular avocation, as much so as the mechanic, the agriculturist, the merchant, or members of any of the learned professions. Nor does there seem to be, except on special occasions, any concert of action among them, more than what would naturally spring from men of similar pursuits, inspired by similar motives.

They are migratory—passing from one region of country to another; and the whole country that constitutes the western States and Territories bear witness to their presence.

Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and other places, have alike been infested with them; and they have finally made their appearance on the soil of Kansas. Nor is it for the rational and praiseworthy purposes of home and permanent settlement that these men make their entrance into new Territories; but for purposes of speculation.

Squating, with them, is a trade, profession, pursuit. They move on in advance of the permanent settler, and of course in advance of civilization; doing nothing for the permanent improvement of the country—they secure, even before territorial organization, the lands and main gateways leading into new and unsettled regions, possess the most accessible points, and the most commanding and valuable localities: here, beyond the reach of civil and social influences, pursuing their predatory and hunter habits, they wait for the approach of the home-seeking pioneer, who is often misled by the misrepresentations of the squatter, and being a stranger in the country, exhausted by a long journey, economical of time, and eager to establish himself in a new home as soon as possible, is induced to pay the squatter a bonus for his possessions—while the squatter, having so far achieved his purposes, and being well acquainted with the country, removes to another locality, where the next year, or perhaps the next month, he comes again, with another settler, the same game of deception, pretense, and pecuniary speculation. Thus he achieves his purposes, pursues his calling—passes on, in advance of settlement, from one portion of public domain to another, having first picked the pockets of settlers, leaving no permanent improvement behind him, as a just equivalent for what he receives, and imparting no blessings to the region thus vacated—save the blessing of his absence.

From the law that permits a man to pre-empt once, and for himself only, 160 acres of land, on domain open for settlement, he pretends to a color of title—in order to blind the eyes of the honest settler—to thousands of acres, on lands, too, not subject to pre-emption, or not legally open for settlement. The settler's mind becomes perplexed, amid the various and contradictory statements of these speculators; he cannot go where they are not; they pervade—like a net-work expanded—the public domain; and very likely the new comer is entangled in their meshes unaware. Then he must pay the squatter his price, or leave the locality, or he is told that squatters are banded together for the protection of their mutual rights; and rifles and revolvers are more than hinted at. The settler hesitates no longer, suffers himself to be skinned, and goes to work, in hope that time and industry will rectify the evil.

We do not, of course, allude to these remarks about squatters to those pioneers who come westward seeking homes, and having found a suitable location, commence, and perseveringly continue, to surround themselves with facilities for home and permanent residence. Our observations are intended as a warning to those to beware of the professional squatter—look, select for themselves, and do their own squating.

Our Tourist has, in the present issue, some pertinent and appropriate remarks on this subject, to which the attention of the reader is respectfully cited. We shall, ere long, allude to this subject again.

Delay.

In consequence of our inability to labor, a portion of our mail last week was not made up until it was two or three days behind time. As soon as we get thoroughly organized, and every branch of our enterprise fully under way, we trust no delays will occur, by which the reader will fail in receiving his paper at the moment it is due.

We have experienced much inconvenience for the want of a regular mail, being at present entirely dependent upon chance conveyance of our heavy mail matter to Westport—our nearest connection with Uncle Sam's postal arrangements. When the roads get bad in the spring, we are apprehensive, if the government does not come to our relief soon, that we shall experience still greater difficulties in this direction. Our readers will bear patiently with all these vexations, as they cannot be more harassing to others than to us.

Kansas river was bridged over by ice on Sunday last, for the first time this season.

Arrival of Gen. Pomeroy.

On Saturday last Gen. S. C. POMEROY reached our city from his recent tour in the East, where, as we have learned from the papers, he has been speaking to large and earnest audiences in behalf of Kansas emigration. Gen. P. looked fresh and healthy as ever, and his appearance indicated that the good living and cool breezes of New England had agreed with him. Our people turned out to see him in a body, and to hear his story of their eastern homes. He speaks of the snow-drifts and cold of New England in a strain that perfectly surprises the citizens here, who have been enjoying an "Indian summer" up to that time; indeed, no one here can realize that they have been spending a winter.

Gen. POMEROY speaks of what we had before learned, of the great depression of the financial matters of the East, resulting in a vast number of young men being thrown out of employment, and, as a consequence, will look for a home in the West. It has been said to be "an ill wind that blows no good," so we may expect, as the consequence, a large emigration in the spring. Tradersmen and mechanics, who have been supporting themselves by hands or wits, now seem determined to avoid so uncertain a support, and obtain an interest in the soil, to fall back upon when other supports fail them. From the city of Providence alone we learn that more than five hundred young men are already enrolled for some of the first parties in the spring. The same general state of things, Gen. P. says, exists in Boston, New Bedford, Salem, Lowell, Concord, Portland, Bangor, and many other places where he visited and lectured. We are convinced that the emigration to Kansas this spring will exceed all our previous anticipations. Our greatest fear is that CAPITAL will not be as abundant as MEN. What we want is an abundance of both. And this leads us to hope that the Emigrant Aid Company will be in the field with an abundance of capital; so that where individual enterprise fails to be sufficient, the company will be able to erect mills and machinery sufficient for any emergency, and thus greatly facilitate the development of the resources of our Territory, which are deep and vast.

If we could reach the ear of all the freemen of our land who are looking westward for a home, we would say to them, come to Kansas. By so doing you will not only enlarge your pocket, but enlarge the heart and the soul by engaging in an enterprise of the broadest philanthropy, making Kansas the model State of the Union.

We are glad to learn from Gen. P. that he has made arrangements for a number of steam mills to be sent from St. Louis by the first boat—the first one to be on hand by the first day of March. It is a fine mill, double geared, two circular saws, one above the other, the under saw fifty-two inches in diameter, and the engine of thirty-horse power. The mill is warranted to saw one thousand feet of soft lumber per hour! What we hope is, that this mill will be set up at Lawrence. We shall want at least three mills to supply lumber for the next season. Give us the mills, and Lawrence shall be ahead of any city in Kansas!

Election of Legislature.

It is rumored here that there will be an election of a Territorial Legislature for Kansas, early in February. For the truth of this, we do not vouch. But if true, it should be generally known. A more important Legislature will never be chosen. The weighty responsibility of COMMENCING a line of policy, and of giving character to institutions, cannot be too deeply felt. We hope that in the choice of members to that body no short-sighted, narrow-minded, sectional policy will be pursued; but that men of the largest capacity, and of the broadest philanthropy, will be chosen—men whose views extend beyond the present moment, who, upon the eminence to-day, can survey all the past, and gather up their richest lessons there—men of prudence, courage, and integrity—men of learning, science, and intelligence—men of heart and soul, who love humanity, and know her rights, and "knowing, dare maintain!"

Though we are not of those who suppose that one statute law cannot be repealed by another, we know nothing about the "finality of human legislation." Men may legislate with the light of to-day, and yet repeal it with the wisdom of to-morrow; men may "frame iniquity by law," but they cannot eternalize it. The gift of immortality is not theirs to bestow; and whenever the friends of truth and right are defeated, they may repose themselves in the promise of a "good time coming," and "learn to labor and to wait."

We are not of those who are discouraged by a temporary defeat, nor elated with ignominious victories. No legislation can be permanent, that is not based upon truth and justice; and no party success can be valuable, where there is not success of the right; and no victory can be called a triumph, that is not in harmony with the highest sentiments of mankind, which is the law of the Eternal.

The Secretary of the late Indignation Meeting failed to furnish us a copy of the proceedings until too late for our last edition. We therefore publish this week, contrary to our usual rule in such cases, merely for the purpose of furnishing our readers with a specimen of western eloquence, thinking it might be useful to young boys at the East, for declamation purposes, regretting that the spirit in which the author gave it cannot be reported, as it must necessarily lose a great part of its fire.

The Aborigines.

The frequent attempts that have been made to educate the Indian, and the numerous failures attending the experiment, has, to some extent, created the impression in the public mind that his reclamation and education are impossible.

That an unwise and injudicious policy has been pursued in the attempts made for their education, must be obvious to every reflecting mind. To draw an untutored savage from the wilderness, and after a brief process of education, dismiss him again to his forest home, is of no conceivable advantage to him, as he is returned to the society of those who cannot appreciate his attainments, and who would be very likely to despise him on account of them.

While their hunter habits of life remain unchanged, any attempt to ingraft abidingly upon their minds the spirit and genius of civilization and Christianity, will prove unavailing. Such was the opinion of the celebrated chief, Black Hawk, who sagaciously insisted that any attempt to reclaim the Indian from his barbarism and ignorance would be useless, unless preceded by a permanent breaking up of his hunter habits, and changing his social condition.

The remark was recently made to the writer, by an intelligent Indian Agent, that, as the result of missionary labor among the Delawares, for the past hundred and fifty years, there were about fifty Christians. Their wild hunter habits, and unchanged modes of life, sufficiently unfold the causes of this failure to make their intellectual, social, and moral improvements more general.

As an indication of the truth of what is here set forth, we observe that there are now in the State of New York about four thousand Indians. Since the year 1846 they have shared in the benefits of the common school fund; and an ample appropriation is made, whereby a limited number of Indian youth are supported at the State Normal School, in order to meet the growing demand for a higher range of education among their people. They have, for many years, been surrounded by civilization, shut in, and secured from all intercourse with the ruder tribes of the wilderness—have therefore lost their native fierceness, and become tractable and humane. They have become gradually initiated into agricultural pursuits, adopted new modes of life, been swayed by new aspirations, until a change, though hardly perceptible to the superficial observer, yet in reality very great, has been accomplished. Their decline has not only been arrested, but they are actually increasing in numbers, and improving in their social condition; and we maintain that the primary and potent cause of all this is found in their being attempts at agriculture, which has called around them the means of more comfortable, and less precarious subsistence, than can ever be derived from the chase.

There is now, in every Indian community in the State, a respectable class, who have become habitual cultivators of the soil, adopted our modes of life, speak our language, and are, in every respect, discreet and sensible men.

The ancient tenet by which Indian lands are held in common, and cannot be alienated, is a source of great inconvenience, whenever they incline to enter upon the pursuit of agricultural life, and labor upon the soil, instead of roaming idly over it. In addition to this, the annuities granted are a curse, soon squandered for gewgaws, rather than for articles of substantial utility; while they, by inducing dependence upon them, encourage idleness, and have the effect of paying a bonus for vagrancy and aversion to labor, when it should be the aim of public policy to discourage those habits, and open to their untutored minds other avenues of interest and advantage. Nothing will ever preserve the race from becoming extinct, except an entire change in their habits of life; and to effect this, a preliminary change of public policy must also be effected.

To uproot a tribe or nation in the zenith of its intellectual splendor is impossible; but the expulsion of a contiguous one, in a state of barbarism and ignorance, is not only of easy accomplishment, but becomes a matter of inevitable and absolute necessity. The present system of national supervision is obviously temporary in its plans and purposes, designed for the administration of our Indian affairs with the least possible inconvenience, rather than their ultimate reclamation—followed by the bestowment of citizenship.

The presence of the Indian on this continent is regarded as temporary; and the impression is general that he must surrender his possessions, when he shall have been surrounded by the white race, and the summons be sent in for his customary capitulation. If the sentiment is so emphatic as that expressed by Cato, and subsequently adopted as the policy of the Roman Senate, "Carthago est delenda"—"Carthage must be destroyed"—it speaks in a language no less significant—the destiny of the red man is extermination.

Books for the Atheneum.

Several books have been received from Mr. AXON A. LAWRENCE and Mrs. MARY WESS, of Boston, for the Lawrence Atheneum, and a large addition to those already received will be sent on to this city early in the spring, when navigation opens.

Our Atheneum, though young and in its infancy, starts with fair prospects of becoming one of the first Literary Institutions in the country. May it prosper, and shed its benign influences over the minds of all the inhabitants of Kansas, is no doubt the ardent wish of its pioneer founders.

Further Information.

A gentleman writes us from St. Louis, Mo., that a party of young men from that vicinity purpose locating in Kansas, at an early day as possible in the spring. He desires to be made acquainted with the best facilities for getting here with families; the cheapest route; what place is considered the head of steamboat navigation on the Kansas river; also such other information as may be deemed of particular interest.

We are acquainted with no cheaper or better route than that by way of St. Louis, taking a steamer up the Missouri to Kansas City, or Parkville, Mo., and from there by private land conveyance to any part of the Territory. We understand that a couple of steamers will be put up on the Kansas as soon as the river rises, which usually is about the first of June; but it will probably be quite too late for the spring emigration.

The ordinary cost of cabin passage, including board, from St. Louis to Kansas City, is \$12. Parties applying to B. SLATER, 23 Levee, St. Louis, will receive passage on the best of boats for \$10.

Families in the western States having teams, if they are not anxious to be here in season to put in early spring crops, will find their own conveyance much the cheapest, provided they camp out on the route. Their teams will be in better condition, and qualified for doing more work at the outset than if brought by water.

There were quite a number of horses brought out by the Pennsylvania Company last fall. Two span came all the way by land, bringing with them ten to twelve hundred pounds each. Eleven came by railroad to Cincinnati, and from there by water to St. Louis. Those which came by land arrived nearly as soon as the others, and appeared but little more jaded with the journey. One of those coming by the river—a valuable horse worth \$200—broke his leg on the levee in St. Louis, by the stepping carelessly on a stone, showing that its long rest had even impaired its bones.

Eastern people, coming by land conveyance through Missouri, would do well to not let their destination be known, as they will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to procure supplies if suspected of entertaining anti-slavery views.

Fort Riley is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Kansas river. The soil in that section of the Territory is thinner than in the eastern part, and less attractive to the pioneer.

Any further information desired will be found in past, or future numbers of the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Chart of Lawrence.

Gen. S. C. POMEROY, who has recently arrived from Massachusetts, brought with him several beautiful and well-executed charts of Lawrence, as surveyed by Mr. A. D. SEARL, of this city, in October last. It was lithographed by L. D. BRADFORD & Co., of Boston, on a scale of 450 feet to the inch. Every lot is numbered on the different streets in regular order. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, and speaks well for the artists who were engaged upon it. The streets, thirty-two in number, running north and south, are named after the several States of the Union. Thirteen of the streets in the eastern part of the city are named after the thirteen original States. The balance of the streets west of the remaining nineteen States, in the order in which they were admitted into the Union—California street being at the extreme western limits of the city. What has of late been called Main street is now named after the Old Bay State. The streets running east and west are named in honor of distinguished men, who have done something in the sacred cause of liberty. Ten Parks are laid out within the city. Orchard Mount is set apart for schools and churches; Capitol Hill for colleges, county buildings, &c. Five of these Parks have been named respectively in honor of Roger Williams, Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton, and Franklin.

A Much Needed Change Effected.

We are glad to learn that Gen. POMEROY, on his arrival in Kansas City, saw fit to remove the late tenant of the UXIOS HOTEL, the property of the Emigrant Aid Company, and substitute another firm, who, it is believed, will make the house all its owners desire it to be. They purpose repairing and refitting it prior to the opening of spring emigration, so as to accommodate the thousands who are on their way to Kansas with temporary homes while resting there. We learn that Mr. P. bought another lot adjoining the present structure, on which it is designed to erect a large addition to the already spacious building for the accommodation of the traveling public.

The public should be made acquainted with the fact that the Aid Company are not, and from the very nature of things should not be held, responsible for the manner a house or other property of theirs is conducted, while in the hands of others, under lease. The best they can do is to be more careful to whom they rent their property in future. From their past experience in renting Hotel property, we shall look for extraordinary care in all their future leases.

Noted.

We learn that Dr. MERRIAM sustained quite a heavy loss, by the burning of a portion of his Dental instruments, which were in the office of Dr. ROSSMAN, which time of the fire there last Monday. We regret this, as he had a very superior assortment, the best, no doubt, in the Territory. We are pleased to know that he has a sufficient number unimpaired to enable him to pursue his profession.

The Election.

We learn that the person appointed by Governor REEDER to take the census of this district is about to perform that duty; and the supposition is that an election for members of the Territorial Legislature will soon be held. If we mistake not, nothing has yet been done in the way of nominating candidates for the different offices. Perhaps it is the intention of the people to wait until a few days before the appointed time of the election, and then, when it is too late to effect a union of the friends of freedom for the support of true men for the office, there will be no other way than for each one to vote for the man he considers best qualified; and we shall have at once several political aspirants in the field, which will surely cause a division of the anti-slavery party; and nothing will be affected. If we are divided, we are sure of being beaten. A division of our forces is what the slavery propagandists most desire; and if, by any means, they can effect that object, it will certainly be done. If accomplished, the slave power will have control of the Legislature, and laws will be enacted detrimental to the cause of freedom in Kansas.

We hope that the result of the last election will teach every voter the importance of being up and doing; take advantage of every moment, in order to secure the election of tried friends of liberty to represent our dearest interests in the Legislature. Kansas is to be the great battle-ground of freedom; for here the question is to be decided whether the accursed institution of human bondage shall ever be legalized within our borders, and these beautiful prairies cursed by the withering blight of oppression; whether another black State is to be added to this Union. Or shall we do what we can to make this a model State? for God helps those who help themselves.

He has placed a power in our hands, which, if rightly applied, will be sure to secure the good we desire. But if we remain quiet, and do nothing, and never use the faculties given us by standing as a sublime personage of our highest conception of right and duty, we should be, and will be, defeated. It is an unchangeable law of nature, that no reform can be brought about unless there be earnest and true men engaged in it—men always willing and ready to work for the good of mankind. We hope the people will manifest a determination to do something to secure the election of at least all men of the right stamp from this district. We have but little hope of the other parts of the Territory, thinking they will be controlled by the slavery propagandists.

There is a class of political aspirants in almost every community, men—not true friends of the people, desiring the good of community, but to satisfy their own ambition for political preferment—who are ready at all times to put themselves forward as candidates for office; and by gaining a few co-laborers who will work for them, they cause a division in the ranks, and the consequences generally are defeat and ruin of the party, which needs perfect unanimity of action in order to secure its triumph. But a few men, whose only object of life seems to be to get into office, and to exercise political power, will not unite with the friends of freedom, and together elect true and tried men to represent their interests in the legislative halls, if there is a shadow of a possibility for themselves to get the office. The best interests of the party are laid aside, considered of minor importance, compared to the advantages the people will derive if "I" am elected to the coveted office. And so it goes. Men want office, they are ambitious to sit in what they consider the high places; and when their vanity is satisfied, how they swell themselves, and with what earnestness they use the pronoun I; and they walk among their friends as a new created being, with superior capacity for governing the smaller fry. With what astonishment the boys look upon them; and as they behold the person of the Esq. and officeholders, moving in stately manner through the town, they are apt to hope that when they themselves get to be men, they, too, will occupy the high places.

We hope we have no such men in Kansas, but that the people will meet in Convention and decide upon the best men as their candidates; and when the time comes, to unite and elect him to the office, where he can exercise a moral influence to the advantage of the whole people. It will soon be time for the people of this district to exercise the elective franchise, and to appoint men to the Territorial Legislature. Let us, then, endeavor to conceive the magnitude of the question to be decided, and go to work at once, do all we can to advance the best interests of the Territory, and, like true friends of freedom, set aside all personal and selfish feelings, and meet together for one great object, remembering always that "united we stand, divided we fall."

Preaching.

Rev. Wm. W. HALL, a Baptist Home Missionary, will preach at the house of Kennedy & Fry, on Sabbath next, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening. Mr. H. will also preach, at the same place, next Sabbath, every two weeks, at the same hours of the afternoon and evening.

Not For Kansas!

Navigation on the Missouri river will open soon this year; at the moment of writing this it looks as if the river would not freeze up at all. Already are preparations making for the early spring business—and there are two steamers at St. Louis up for the Kansas river, on the first chance to navigate. They are the Bee No. 2, and the Emma Hermann—Parkville Lemnary.

Public Meeting.

Western Emancipation.

The following preamble and resolutions were read at the late territorial indignation meeting held in this city. They were presented to the meeting by Mr. Chapman, who, unfortunately, lost a palate, and, in consequence thereof, it is a very difficult matter for him to read anything audibly. The report of the committee was not understood by ten persons present, and the chairman refused to have them read again to the meeting, by one who could make himself understood, although loudly called for; and without allowing free discussion, they were declared adopted. It is presumed that it was a part of the game that the proceedings should not be understood. But to the report, which we copy verbatim, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The assemblage of the Sovereign people on this day, by a spontaneous impulse and for a common purpose, is a most glorious spectacle. And we, too, friends and neighbors, are together. The toils and cares of our daily avocations are laid aside; the dissipated and strifes that vex our poor humanity, shall be lost in the mutual recognition of one grand sentiment. And the turbulent selfish interests here manifested for a period—under the overshadowing spell of sectional influences, which gloom pervades the hearts of men, whose souls upon the grand reformation of the future, choose as their talisman the Sovereign ear whose compulsion some slight affectionate caress of every victim of the oppressor triumph as the idol of their vain madness, and of their midnight orgies, which forever crush the rights of this people.

We have been weak—now in justice we are strong; more imposing than that of forty centuries from the old pyramid—the intellectual and progressive years of self-government of a free people. The fraternal influences—what are they?—And why are we here this day?

A handful of men on the western bank of the remotest tributary, whose waters pay homage to the Father of Waters, and yet only in the centre of this immense confederacy, whose shade is a refuge for all nations of the earth, and the free breeze that unceasingly sweep through its branches, over the silent sepulchres of those who fought the good fight, and proclaimed to the world to be a free, independent and sovereign people. The seed which they planted with tremulous apprehension, are here this day, commencing their patriotic rebukes against that moribund moribundness which characterizes the Lawrence Association as stock-jobbers and money-getters—men of exchanges, and coteries, and self-interest—covered from head to foot with the leprosy of materialism, until it shall submerge all opposition, by secret and unjust invasions, which from their first advent in Kansas Territory, up to the present, is opulence, title, and despotism, with civil feuds, dissevering all fraternal affections. We, the Sovereign Squatters, proclaim the manifesto of our absolute authority, and an inalienable right to every despotic ruler upon our rights, secured and sanctified by the Congress of the United States. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." We, the Sovereign Squatters, stand forth boldly, upon our commanding eminence—the highest law of the land.

Compromising the plighted faith of the government, that the land we now occupy shall be our future homes, upon which eminence we this day invite for the last time the false Bellerophon, who, with restless gaze, views the dauntless eagle, which guides us to this grand consummation. If wrong in statements here made this day, of your unjust invasions, nerve the lost, mutilated and tattered honor—dishonored and blackened with treason, incapable of sincere democracy, eminence we this day invite for the last time the false Bellerophon, who, with restless gaze, views the dauntless eagle, which guides us to this grand consummation. If wrong in statements here made this day, of your unjust invasions, nerve the lost, mutilated and tattered honor—dishonored and blackened with treason, incapable of sincere democracy, eminence we this day invite for the last time the false Bellerophon, who, with restless gaze, views the dauntless eagle, which guides us to this grand consummation. 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